

An Analysis of Socio Economic Conditions of Homeless People's in Madurai City, Tamil Nadu

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Abstract

Homeless people who not able to get and keep regular, safe and sound houses, or lack of fixed usual and sufficient night-time residence. The numbers of homeless peoples are increased due to the lack of adequate housing, unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood and old age etc. They are living in open areas like pavements, railway platforms, Hume pipes, under flyovers and open places near temples are described as homeless. In India, 1.77 million people are living homeless and 35 per cent of people are still earning \$1 or less a day. The objectives of the study are 1) to know the socio-economic conditions of the homeless people in Madurai city, 2) to examine the factors affecting the homeless people in Madurai city and 3) To suggest viable strategies for improving their living conditions of homeless people. The study is entirely based on primary data. It deals with socio-economic conditions of homeless people, and factors influencing homelessness of homeless people in Madurai city. In the study, 100 homeless people were interviewed by using a well-structured interview schedule. The findings of the study have been identified various factors as the causes of homelessness and deprivation. Thus, the fact emerges that the homeless dwellers in the study area are socio-economically very poor and backward.

Keywords: Homeless People, Unemployment, Madurai City, socio-economic condition, deprivation

Introduction

The House plays an essential role in the well-being of any person. The stable housing is a significant factor for positive impacts on child and youth and leads to economic development in the country. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), article twenty-five (1) pointed out that every people have right to live the quality of life for the health and well-being of them, which also includes basic necessities such as food, cloth, home etc. Further, the right to safety in the occasion of unemployment, illness, disability, widowhood, adulthood or other lack of a source of revenue in circumstances beyond the control. But the, unfortunately, the number of homeless peoples are increased due to the lack of adequate housing. People are living in open areas like pavements, railway platforms, Hume pipes, under flyovers and open places near temples are described as homeless. However, the 100 million of people nearly one-quarter of the world's population are living without shelter or in unhealthy and unacceptable conditions in India. The recently Hindustan times revealed that in India 1.77 million of people are living homeless.

According to UN-Habitat (2010), 63 per cent of people are all slum dwellers in South Asia of which 17 per cent are world's slum dwellers. The low per capita income is one factor that marks the sharp divide between India's wealthiest and poorest citizens. In India's approximately (260 million) 35 per cent of people are still earning \$1 or less a day. Furthermore, according to the United Nations, 70 million people earn less than \$2 a day.

The world health organization (1993) report to identify the type of causes is pushed to homeless of the people. It shows that majority of the homeless people are pulling in the following causes such as family breakdown, armed conflict, Poverty, Natural and man-made disasters, famine, physical and sexual abuse, exploitation by adults, Dislocation through migration, urbanization and HIV/AIDS. In addition, the structural factors also play an important role in the life of the homeless people that includes lack of affordable housing, changes in the industrial economy which leads to unemployment, inadequate income supports, the de-institutionalization of patients with mental health problems, and the erosion of family and social support.

The developing country like India has the second largest populated country in the world after that of China. The growth of population is increasing to homelessness of the people as well as urbanization, industrialization, and migration for employment and livelihood are pull factors in developing the country. Which towards cities where people live in slums, pipes, tents, caves, cars, vans, under flyovers, along roads, railways lines, with their relatives in inadequate or dilapidated facilities. The fundamental constraints of homelessness are require for food, cloth, individual house, safety, others difficulties such as personal security, silence, privacy, particularly at the time of sleeping, protection of bedding, which may have to be carried at all times, hygiene and sanitary facilities, cleaning and drying of clothes, preparing and storing food, without permanent location or mailing address, hostility and legal powers against urban vagrancy. However, the number of homeless people in India declined in 2011 even as families with no homes saw a rise in numbers.

Statement of the Problem

In India homelessness was really recognized as an important social problem in the post-independence era. In the beginning industrialization and later the new economic policy of the government created opportunities for employment of the cities and its peripheral areas thus drawing a large number of people from villages to cities in search of employment that just came and settled in temporary shelters and in government and unused private

lands. In the recent past, unemployment communal and caste issues, people affected by family discord and migrants added numbers to the homeless. The reasons for homelessness of the people are disability, substance, alcoholic abuse; domestic violence and erosion of family and social support.

Majority of the urban poor and homeless in Madurai city comprise of people who come in search of better opportunities so that they can escape the grinding poverty at home. Most of the migrants who come in search of the job are without any proper skill and thus employment for them is restricted in areas where specialized skill is not required, and thus have jobs with low remuneration. Lower remuneration also means that the most of the urban poor either on the streets or unauthorized slums. Even in the category of migrants a minority lives in urban slums are mostly those who have been in the city for a longer period and are in a relatively better condition. The overwhelming majorities of urban poor live on the streets and keep on shifting their base, with no permanent place which they can call their own. The urban poor who are not homeless live in periphery of the cities where the living condition are unsatisfactory and with lack of basic infrastructure.

Methodology

The present study is fully based on primary and secondary data. The primary data were collected through personal interview method and a focus group discussion with the selected beneficiaries. The secondary data collected from articles in reputed journals, government reports, magazines. In addition, the study makes use of census data from 2001 and 2011. The researcher used the Judgment (or) convenient sampling method to select the sample respondents for the study. The homeless people staying in railway platform, courtyard places, under bridges, Bus stand, Pavement/Roadsides and Drainage pipes were interviewed. The researcher has chosen 100 sample respondents from the Madurai city. Besides, the structured and pre-tested interview schedule was used. The conclusion was drawn on the basis of detailed analysis of collected data and observation.

The Objectives of the Study

The present study has the following objectives.

1. To know the socio economic conditions of the homeless people in Madurai city.
2. To examine the factors affecting the homeless people in Madurai city.
3. To suggest viable strategies for improving their living conditions of homeless people.

Review of the Literature

Mushir Ali, (2012) analyze the socio-economic conditions of the homeless population. The study revealed that 72 per cent of the homeless population is illiterate. Their occupation is casual/daily labour (64.7 per cent), transportation (64.3 per cent), pity trades (52 per cent) restaurant workers, and housemaids are among the females. They are living at rented houses, slums and under open sky where inadequate amenities compared to common man. Those are drunk and eat a lack of safe drinking water, prevailing diseases, scarcity of sufficient food particularly for women and poor sanitation facilities were major problems among the homeless population.

Mustaquim and Ismai, (2013) focused on socio-economic conditions of Homeless Population in parts of Kolkata, West Bengal states in India. It is observed that homeless dwellers are live in socio-economically very poor and backward. About 50 per cent of them is depended only a fifth are literates it higher female literacy and decomposition is roughly balanced. They are employed mostly in low-income informal activities due to having very poor income with more than two-thirds of the households having

monthly income less than Rs. 5,000 and only 3.3 per cent Rs. 9000 and above. Therefore they can save a little and often suffer from malnutrition.

Kumutha, (2014) examined that the homeless population in India. It shows that the urban poor, especially the homeless are lack a formal address. They are living rendered anonymous because lack the markers of citizenship of even poor people in India, such as ration cards and voters' identity cards. The high- income industrial countries, the poverty and isolation of homeless people are at chances with the wealth and prosperity of society as a whole. In developing countries, rapid urbanization, the urbanization of poverty, structural adjustment programmes, some disintegration of traditional family links, poor life chances in rural areas, and many other stresses, are compounding to introduce homelessness for the first time, particularly among young people.

Roy and Chaman, (2017) indicated that the major causes of the homelessness are poverty not as housing and second big cause is the unemployment which pushes people into homelessness.

Results and Discussion

The present study deals with socio economic conditions of homeless people, and factors influencing homelessness of homeless people in Madurai city. For the purpose of study 100 homeless people were interviewed by using a well structured interview schedule. The data was analyzed with the help of SPSS and the results are summarized below.

Table 1: Distribution of Gender of the Respondents

Within and without Madurai district	Gender of the Respondents		
	Male	Female	Total
Within Madurai district	41 (57.7%)	12 (41.4%)	53 (53.0%)
Without Madurai district	30 (42.3%)	17 (58.6%)	47 (47.0%)
Total	71 (100.0%)	29 (100.0%)	100 (100.0%)

Source: Primary data

Table 1 reveals that gender of the respondents. The out of 100 sample respondents, 53 are belong to Madurai district (within Madurai District) and 47 are belong to other district of TamilNadu (without Madurai district). Among the within Madurai district, 41(57.7 per cent) respondents are belongs to male category and 12 respondents (41.4 per cent) are belongs to female category. Similarly the 47

numbers of respondents are without Madurai district category. Of which 30 respondents (42.3 per cent) belong to male category and 17 respondents (58.6 per cent) belong to female category. It clearly shows that the majority of the respondents belong to male category from within Madurai district.

Table 2: Distribution of Age of the Respondents

Within and without Madurai district	Age of the Respondents				
	20-30	30-40	40-50	Above 50	Total
Within Madurai district	7 (58.3%)	6 (37.5%)	20 (71.4%)	20 (45.5%)	53 (53.0%)
Without Madurai district	5 (41.7%)	10 (62.5%)	8 (28.6%)	24 (54.5%)	47 (47.0%)
Total	12 (100.0%)	16 (100.0%)	28 (100.0%)	44 (100.0%)	100 (100.0%)

Source: Primary data

The table 2 examined that the age of the respondents. It observed that 7 respondents (58.3 per cent) belong to 20-30 group, 6 respondents (37.5 per cent) belong to 30-40 group, 20 respondents (71.4 per cent) belong to 40-50 group and 20 respondents (45.5 per cent) belong to above 50 group in within Madurai district category. When consider the other without Madurai district sampling 5 respondents (41.7 per cent) belong to 20-30 group, 10 respondents (62.5 per cent) belong to 30-40 groups, 8 respondents (28.6 per cent) belong to 40-50 and 24 respondents (54.5 per cent) belong to above 50 age group. So we can understand that majority of the respondents 40-50 and above 50 are within Madurai district. Other without Madurai district category majority of the respondents belongs to above 50.

Table 3 shows that the category of the respondents. It is observed from the table 26 respondents (52.0 per cent) belong to OBC category, 8 respondents (66.7 per cent) belong to SC category, 17 respondents (50.0 per cent) belong to ST category and 2 respondents (50.0 per cent) belong to other category within Madurai district. When considering the without Madurai district samples, 24 respondents (48.0 per cent) belongs to OBC category, 4 respondents (33.3 per cent) belong to SC category, 17 respondents (50.0 per cent) belong to ST category and 2 respondents (50.0 per cent) belong to other category. So majority of the respondents belong to OBC category in the homeless population.

Table 3: Distribution of Category of the Respondents

Within and without Madurai district	Category of the Respondents				
	OBC	SC	ST	OTHER	Total
Within Madurai district	26 (52.0%)	8 (66.7%)	17 (50.0%)	2 (50.0%)	53 (53.0%)
Without Madurai district	24 (48.0%)	4 (33.3%)	17 (50.0%)	2 (50.0%)	47 (47.0%)
Total	50 (100.0%)	12 (100.0%)	34 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)	100 (100.0%)

Source: Primary data

Table 4: Distribution of Religion of the Respondents

Within and without Madurai district	Religion of the Respondents			
	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Total
Within Madurai district	50 (54.9%)	1 (25.0%)	2 (40.2%)	53 (53.0%)
Without Madurai district	41 (45.1%)	3 (75.0%)	3 (60.0%)	47 (47.0%)
Total	91 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)	5 (100.0%)	100 (100.0%)

Source: Primary data

Table 4 explained that the Religion of the respondents. From the analysis it is estimated that 50 respondents (54.9 per cent) belong to Hindu category, 1 respondent (25.0 per cent) belong to Muslim category and 2 respondents (40.2 percent) belong to Christian category within Madurai district. When considering the without Madurai district samples, 41 respondents (45.1percent) belong to Hindu category, 3 respondents (75.0 per cent) belong to Muslim category and 3 respondents (60.0 percent) belong to Christian category without Madurai district. So we can understand the majority of the respondents

belong to Hindu Religion.

Table 5 referred that the distribution of education of the respondents. It is observed that 8 respondents (57.1percent) are literate and 45 respondents (52.3 per cent) are illiterate within Madurai district. When considering the without Madurai district sampling, 6 respondents (42.9 per cent) are literate and 41 respondents (47.7per cent) are illiterate in without Madurai district. So majority of the respondents belong to illiterate of the respondents in within Madurai or without Madurai districts.

Table 5: Distribution of Education of the Respondents

Within and without Madurai district	Education		
	Literate	Illiterate	Total
Within Madurai district	8 (57.1%)	45 (52.3%)	53 (53.0%)
Without Madurai district	6 (42.9%)	41 (47.7%)	47 (47.0%)
Total	14 (100.0%)	86 (100.0%)	100 (100.0%)

Source: Primary data

Table 6: Distribution of Marital Status of the Respondents

Within and without Madurai district	Marital Status						Total
	Never married	Married& staying with spouse	Married & not staying with spouse	Divorced	Separated	Widowed	
Within Madurai district	10 (52.6%)	17 (58.6%)	19 (57.6%)	1 (33.3%)	3 (50.0%)	3 (30.0%)	53 (53.0%)
Without Madurai district	9 (47.4%)	12 (41.4%)	14 (42.4%)	2 (66.7%)	3 (50.0%)	7 (10.0%)	47 (47.0%)
Total	19 (100.0%)	29 (100.0%)	33 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	6 (100.0)	10 (100.0%)	100 (100.0%)

Source: Primary data

Table 6 point out the distribution of marital status of the respondents. Among the 100 respondents 10 respondents (52.6 per cent) are not married, 17 respondents (58.6 per cent) are married and staying with spouse, 19 respondents (57.6 per cent) are married and not staying with spouse. Because some family problems affected from the respondents so they are homeless. 1 respondent (33.3 per cent) are Divorced, 3 respondents (50.0 per cent) are separated and 3 respondents (50.0 per cent) belong to widowed. When considering the without Madurai district of

the 9 respondents (47.4per cent) are not married, 12 respondents (41.4 per cent)are married and staying with souse, 14 respondents (42.4 percent) are married and not staying with spouse. Because some family problems affected from the respondents so they are homeless, 2 respondents (66.7 per cent) are Divorced, 3 respondents (50.0 per cent) are separated and 7 respondents (10.0 per cent) are widowed. So the majority of the respondents belong to not staying with spouse category.

Table 7: Distribution of Monthly Income of the Respondents

Within and without Madurai district	Monthly Income of the Respondents				Total
	0-1000	1000-2000	2000-3000	More than 3000	
Within Madurai district	27 (48.2%)	14 (60.9%)	9 (50.0%)	3 (100.0%)	53 (53.0%)
Without Madurai district	29 (51.8%)	9 (39.1%)	9 (50.0%)	0 (0%)	47 (47.0%)
Total	56 (100.0%)	23 (100.0%)	18 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	100 (100.0%)

Source: Primary data

Table 7 inferred that the distribution of monthly income of the respondents. Among the 100 respondent's 53 respondents are Madurai and 47 respondents without Madurai districts. In which 27 respondents (48.2 per cent) belong to the income levels of Rs. 0-1000 Rs,14 respondents (60.9 per cent) belong to getting1000-2000 Rs,9 respondents (50.0 per cent) belong to getting 2000-3000 Rs, and 3respondents (100.0 per cent) belong to more than-3000 Rs in within Madurai district. When considering the without Madurai district samples, in which 29 respondents (51.8 per cent) belong to

0-1000 Rs,9 respondents (39.1per cent) belong to getting 1000-2000 Rs,9 respondents (50.0 per cent) belong to getting 2000-3000 Rs, and Nobody get a more than-3000 Rs as their monthly income.

The table 8 expresses saving of the respondents 53, majority of the respondents 34 (50.0 percent) no saving and 19 (61.3 percent) respondents save the money in study area. When considering the without Madurai district samples 47, majority of the respondents 35 (50.0 percent) not saving the money and 12 (38.7 percent) they are save the money in without Madurai district.

Table 8: Monthly Saving of the Respondents

Within and without Madurai district	Save Money		
	Saving	None	Total
Within Madurai district	19 (61.3%)	34 (50.0%)	53 (53.0%)
Without Madurai district	12 (38.7%)	35 (50.0%)	47 (47.0%)
Total	31 (100.0%)	69 (100.0%)	100 (100.0%)

Source: Primary data

Table 9 explored that the sleeping of the respondents. Firstly, show the table at within Madurai district 20 of the respondents sleeping at railway platform (64.5 per cent). It was estimated 12 of the respondents sleeping at courtyard of places of worship (52.2 per cent) and 10 of the respondents sleeping at under bridges (45.5 per cent). It was further find out 7 of respondents sleeping at bus stand (46.7 per cent) and remaining 2 of the respondents sleeping at drainage pipes and pavements/ road side are respectively (33.3 per cent). Hence most of the respondents sleeping at railway platform within Madurai district out of 100. When considering the without Madurai district samples, totally 47 respondents out of 100. In which 12 of the respondents sleeping at under bridges (54.5 per cent) and same 11 of the respondents sleeping at railway platform (47.8 per cent) and courtyard of places of worship in other district 12 are respectively (47.8 per cent). It was another estimated 8 of the respondents sleeping at bus stand (53.3 per cent). It also estimated 4 of the respondents sleeping at drainage pipes (66.7 per cent) and rest of 1 respondents (33.3 per cent)

sleeping at pavements/ roads in without Madurai district

Table 10 reveals that the total respondents are 100 the reasons of irritation of night sleeping places. In within Madurai district 3 (25.0 percent) noise reasons of irritation in night sleeping places, a further respondents 18 (54.5 percent) reasons for police chasing out in night sleeping place, only one respondent 1 (100.0 percent) health reason, then another one respondent 1 (50.0 percent) rain reasons of irritation in night sleeping, after that the respondents 28 (56.0 percent) mosquitoes the reason of in night sleeping places, another respondents 2 (100.0 percent) other reasons in night sleeping places. When considering the without Madurai district samples, fit in the respondents 9 (75.0 percent) noise the reason of irritation in night sleeping places, other respondents 15 (45.5 percent) police chasing out reason of irritation in night sleeping places, no answer to the health problem and any other to respondents, only one respondent 1 (50.0 percent) rain is the reason of irritating in night sleeping place, majority of the respondents 22 (44.0 percent) mosquitoes the reason of irritating in night sleeping places.

Table 9: Sleeping Place of the Respondents

Within and without Madurai district	Sleeping Place of the Respondents						
	Railway platform	Bus stand	Courtyard of places of worship	Drainage pipes	Pavements/ road side	Under bridges	Total
Within Madurai district	20 (64.5%)	7 (46.7%)	12 (52.2%)	2 (33.3%)	2 (66.7)	10 (45.5%)	53 (53.0%)
Without Madurai District	11 (35.5)	8 (53.3%)	11 (47.8%)	4 (66.7)	1 (33.3%)	12 (54.5%)	47 (47.0%)
Total	31 (100.0%)	15 (100.0)	23 (100.0)	6 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	22 (100.0)	100 (100.0%)

Source: Primary data

Table 10: Reasons of Irritation in Night Sleeping Places of the Respondents

Within and without Madurai district	Reasons of Irritation in Night Sleeping Places						
	Noise	Police chasing out	Health problem	Rain	Mosquitoes	Other	Total
Within Madurai district	3 (25.0%)	18 (54.5%)	1 (100.0)	1 (50.0%)	28 (56.0%)	2 (100.0%)	53 (53.0%)
Without Madurai district	9 (75.0%)	15 (45.5%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	22 (44.0%)	0 (0.0%)	47 (47.0%)
Total	12 (100.0%)	33 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	50 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	100 (100.0%)

Source: Primary data

Table 11: Occupation of the Respondent

Within and without Madurai district	Occupation of the Respondent					
	Street vendor	Beggar	Casual daily wage worker	Garage worker	Traditional worker	Total
Within Madurai district	6 (100.0%)	36 (56.3%)	3 (33.3%)	3 (42.9%)	5 (35.7%)	53 (53.0%)
Without Madurai district	0 (0%)	28 (43.8%)	6 (66.7%)	4 (57.1%)	9 (64.3%)	47 (47.0%)
Total	6 (100.0%)	64 (100.0%)	9 (100.0%)	7 (100.0%)	14 (100.0%)	100 (100.0%)

Source: Primary data

Above the table 11 explain the occupation level of the respondents. Within Madurai district 36 of the respondents (56.3 percent) working as beggar, 6 of the respondents (100.0 percent) working at street vendor and 5 of the respondents (35.7 percent) working as traditional worker). 3 of the respondents (33.3percent) working as garage worker and 3 respondents (42.9 percent) working at casual daily worker are respectively. When consider the without

Madurai district samples, 28 of the respondents working as beggars (43.8 per cent) and it was another estimated 9 of the respondents working as traditional worker (64.3per cent), 6 of the respondents working as casual daily wage worker (66.7 per cent) and rest of 4 respondents working as garage worker (57.1 per cent) and nobody working in street vendor in other district.

Table 12: Distribution of Monthly Expenditure of the Respondents

Within and without Madurai district	Expenditure of the Respondents				
	0 to1000	1000 to2000	2000 to3000	More than 3000	Total
Within Madurai district	41 (53.9%)	5 (29.4%)	7 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	53 (53.0%)
Without Madurai district	35 (46.1%)	12 (70.6%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	47 (47.0%)
Within Madurai district	76	17	7	0	100
	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)

Source: Primary data

In the above table 12 explain the expenditure of the respondents within Madurai district of the total respondents 53, majority of the respondents 41 (53.9 percent) expenditure is 0 to 1000, then the respondents of 5 (29.4 percent) expenditure is 1000 to 2000, belong the respondents 7 (100.0 percent) expenditure is 2000 to 3000, no response to the

last highest expenditure more than 3000. When considering the without Madurai district samples, 35 (46.1 percent) expenditure is 0 to 1000, belongs to the respondents 12 (70.6 percent) expenditure is 1000 to 2000, last two expenditure respondents no answer the 2000 to 3000 and more than 3000 expenditure in without Madurai districts.

Table 13: Major Causes of the Respondents of the Homeless People in Madurai city

Within and without Madurai District	Major Causes of the Homeless of the Respondents				
	Unemployment Extreme poverty	Abandonments by family problem	Stigmatizing illness	Others	Total
Within Madurai district	31 (57.4%)	3 (11.1%)	12 (100.0%)	7 (100.0%)	53 (53.0%)
Without Madurai district	23 (42.6%)	24 (88.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	47 (47.0%)
Total	54 (100.0%)	27 (100.0%)	12 (100.0%)	7 (100.0%)	7 (100.0%)

Source: Primary data

In the above table 13 explain the major causes of the homeless of the respondents within Madurai district total respondent are 53. Majority of the respondents 31 (57.4 percent) are homeless due to Unemployment& Extreme poverty within Madurai district, then few respondents 3 (11.1 percent) Abandonments by family problem, another few respondents 12 (100.0 percent) stigmatizing illness then other causes including smoking audited, alcohol and extra,7 (100.0 percent) within Madurai district. When considering the without Madurai district samples, 23 (42.6 percent) are homeless due to Unemployment& extreme poverty, majority respondents 24 (88.9 percent) are homeless due to Abandonments by family problem, the last two of stigmatizing illness.

Conclusion

A person cannot or would not easily become homeless without having a set of stressful life events and problems. Connecting factors such as unemployment, abject poverty, substance abuse, rejection by the family and society, mental illness, etc could lead a person to homelessness. Initially the areas where the homeless people are living more in numbers were identified just by using the general observation method. Secondly the number of respondents to be interviewed in each of the identified areas had been derived out by keeping in mind the need of total respondents for the study. In that way five important homeless pockets of the city; Tallakulam Perumal Temple, Periyar Bus stand, Meenakshi Amman temple, Thiruparankundram and railway station were selected and the total number of respondents was fixed at 100 homeless people.

Throughout this study, various factors have been identified as the causes of homelessness. Thus, the fact emerges that the homeless dwellers in the study area are socio-economically very poor and backward. The physical and psychological health of the homeless persons should also be taken into consideration by policy makers since they may not be in position to initiate any positive movement as regards health care. Since homeless people have high rates of morbidity and mortality and evidence showed that it is a major public health concern, measures need to be taken by the government.

The following the suggestions from the respondents to improve the socio-economic conditions of the people. To enhance the quality of life of the homeless people, government gives to provide cheap and easy access of houses, to make proper distribution of food assistance, to develop employment opportunities by the collaboration of different sectors, to provide easy loan facilities from organized institutions, to open education institutions for homeless population, to enhance distribution of medical facilities, to make fair distribution of livestock and land to the weaker sections of society, and to control corruption for improving performance of administrative workers. Moreover, it is necessary to generate employment opportunities in rural areas to control the rural-urban migration for decreasing growth of homeless population.

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